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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	24	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	25	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:00:38 ON 19 MAR 2005

=> fil medline biosis caplus embase wpids
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 20:01:04 ON 19 MAR 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 20:01:04 ON 19 MAR 2005
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:01:04 ON 19 MAR 2005
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 20:01:04 ON 19 MAR 2005
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=> ribozyme and family and (library or libraries)
L1 30 RIBOZYME AND FAMILY AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 20 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> py>1993 and l1
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> t ti l2 1-20

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Dedifferentiating a differentiated mammalian cell comprises administering an agent that increases G1 Cdk complex or cell marker expression, promotes cell cycle reentry, or decreases differentiation marker expression.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Use of a randomized hybrid ribozyme library for identification of genes involved in muscle differentiation.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Identification of metastasis-related genes in a mouse model using a

library of randomized ribozymes.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI A composition for preventing or treating viral infections associated with high lethality and incapacity (e.g. Ebola virus) comprises a filamentous phage presenting a ligand on its surface, and a physiological excipient or diluent.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Evaluating the differentiation of totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells in response to chemical or biological agents, comprises exposing the cells to one or more putative differentiation inducing conditions.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Increasing the levels of a protein in a Peyer's patch cell, useful for targeted vaccine or drug delivery, comprises delivering to the Peyer's patch cell a transcription factor or an activator of a transcription factor.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 20 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI New tools for functional mammalian cancer genetics.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI New isolated or recombinant Bcl-B nucleic acids and polypeptides, for treating a disorder associated with apoptosis, such as cell degenerative or proliferative disorder e.g. cancer, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI New human influenza virus comprising an RNA-sequence encoding a modified RNA-polymerase, useful for preparing agents for therapeutic and prophylactic vaccination, or treating a growing tumor or a chronic infectious disease.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Novel protein complex comprising proteins useful for selecting modulators for treating physiological disorders e.g. neuronal death, pancreatic cancer, glucose transport disorders and diabetes mellitus.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Identification of a caspase 3-independent role of pro-apoptotic factor Bak in TNF-α-induced apoptosis

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination against tumors and infections.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI A new and efficient DNA enzyme for the sequence-specific cleavage of RNA.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI New nucleic acid encoding human organic cation transporter-like protein, used for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of e.g. neurological, behavioral or sleep disorders.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Production of transgenic plants by transforming metabolically defective plants with DNA that can complement the defect, eliminating need for e.g. antibiotic resistance markers.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI RNA aptamers that specifically bind to a 16S ribosomal RNA decoding region construct.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Human and murine isoforms of the Ob receptor and their use in methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI New receptor interacting protein-associated protein-2, used to develop products for treating, e.g. septic shock, tumors or HIV infection.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Human haematopoietin receptor Hu-B1.219 - useful in design of molecular probes for prenatal testing and cancer diagnosis.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A 127 kDa component of a UV-damaged DNA-binding complex, which is defective in some xeroderma pigmentosum group E patients, is homologous to a slime mold protein.

=> ribozyme and family and (library or libraries) and (motif or gene or protein)
L3 28 RIBOZYME AND FAMILY AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES) AND (MOTIF OR GENE OR PROTEIN)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 20 DUP REM L3 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> t ti l4 1-20

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
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L4 ANSWER 4 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
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=> ribozyme and motif and (library or libraries) and (gene or protein)
L5 34 RIBOZYME AND MOTIF AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES) AND (GENE OR PROTE IN)

=> ribozyme and motif and (library or libraries) and family
MISSING TERM AFTER IBRARIES) AND
Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

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MISSING TERM AFTER IBRARIES) AND
Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

=> ribozyme and motif and family and (library or libraries)
L6 4 RIBOZYME AND MOTIF AND FAMILY AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES)

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 1 DUP REM L6 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000474248 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10908352
TITLE: RNA aptamers that specifically bind to a 16S ribosomal RNA decoding region construct.
AUTHOR: Tok J B; Cho J; Rando R R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, 45 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: EY-12375 (NEI)
SOURCE: Nucleic acids research, (2000 Aug 1) 28 (15) 2902-10. Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 1362-4962.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20001012
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 20001005

AB RNA-RNA recognition is a critical process in controlling many key biological events, such as translation and ribozyme functions. The recognition process governing RNA-RNA interactions can involve complementary Watson-Crick (WC) base pair binding, or can involve binding through tertiary structural interaction. Hence, it is of interest to determine which of the RNA-RNA binding events might emerge through an in vitro selection process. The A-site of the 16S rRNA decoding region was chosen as the target, both because it possesses several different RNA structural motifs, and because it is the rRNA site where codon/anticodon recognition occurs requiring recognition of both mRNA and tRNA. It is shown here that a single family of RNA molecules can be readily selected from two different sizes of RNA library. The tightest binding aptamer to the A-site 16S rRNA construct, 109.2-3, has its consensus sequences confined to a stem-loop region, which contains three nucleotides complementary to three of the four nucleotides in the stem-loop region of the A-site 16S rRNA. Point mutations on each of the three nucleotides on the stem-loop of the aptamer abolish its binding

capacity. These studies suggest that the RNA aptamer 109.2-3 interacts with the simple 27 nt A-site decoding region of 16S rRNA through their respective stem-loops. The most probable mode of interaction is through complementary WC base pairing, commonly referred to as a loop-loop 'kissing' motif. High affinity binding to the other structural motifs in the decoding region were not observed.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:00:38 ON 19 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 20:01:04 ON 19 MAR 2005

L1 30 RIBOZYME AND AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES)
L2 20 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 28 RIBOZYME AND AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES) AND (MOTIF OR GENE OR P
L4 20 DUP REM L3 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 34 RIBOZYME AND MOTIF AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES) AND (GENE OR PROT
L6 4 RIBOZYME AND MOTIF AND AND (LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES)
L7 1 DUP REM L6 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l2 1-20

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-441072 [41] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-089852 [12]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-165400
TITLE: Dedifferentiating a differentiated mammalian cell comprises administering an agent that increases G1 Cdk complex or cell marker expression, promotes cell cycle reentry, or decreases differentiation marker expression.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): KEATING, M T; ODELBERG, S J; POSS, K D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND
COUNTRY COUNT: 107
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004047747	A2	20040610	(200441)*	EN	301
RW:	AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
AU 2003300794	A1	20040618	(200471)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004047747	A2	WO 2003-US37355	20031121
AU 2003300794	A1	AU 2003-300794	20031121

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003300794	A1 Based on	WO 2004047747

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-302812 20021122
AN 2004-441072 [41] WPIDS
CR 2002-089852 [12]
AB WO2004047747 A UPAB: 20041104
NOVELTY - Dedifferentiating a differentiated mammalian cell, comprises administering one or more agents which:

(a) increases the expression and/or activity of a G1 Cdk complex;

(b) decreases expression of one or more markers of differentiation;

(c) promotes cell cycle reentry; or

(d) increases the expression of one or more progenitor or stem cell markers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method of regenerating mammalian tissues and/or organs, comprising contacting differentiated mammalian cells with an agent to dedifferentiate the differentiated mammalian cells, where the agent is capable of inducing dedifferentiation, and following dedifferentiation the mammalian cells are capable of differentiating to regenerate the mammalian tissues and/or organs;

(2) a method of screening to identify and/or characterize a dedifferentiation agent, where the dedifferentiation agent promotes dedifferentiation of one or more cell types;

(3) an agent that promotes dedifferentiation of one or more cell types identified by the method;

(4) a method of conducting a drug discovery business;

(5) a method of conducting a regenerative medicine business;

(6) a method of conducting a gene therapy business; and

(7) a packaged pharmaceutical comprising a preparation of expression constructs encoding a protein or transcript which upregulates the activity of a G1 phase cyclin dependent kinase (cdk), a pharmaceutical carrier, and instructions, written and/or pictorial, describing the use of the preparation for causing dedifferentiation of cells in a patient.

ACTIVITY - Vasotropic; Arteriosclerotic; Cytostatic; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Ophthalmological; Auditory; Respiratory-Gen.; Antidiabetic; Nephrotropic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cell therapy.

USE - The method is useful for dedifferentiating a differentiated cell. The agent, which increases the mitotic activity of a G1 Cdk complex, is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for promoting dedifferentiation of differentiated mammalian cells. The expression construct encoding a protein or transcript which upregulates the activity of a G1 phase cdk may be used in the manufacture of medicament for causing dedifferentiation of cells in a patient (all claimed). The method is useful for regeneration therapies of cardiovascular diseases (e.g. atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, obstructive vascular disease, or myocardial infarction) cancers and cancer-related conditions, joint diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, or osteoporosis), eye-related degeneration (e.g. cataracts, retinal and macular degeneration), aural-related degeneration (e.g. hearing loss), lung-related disorders (e.g. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis or emphysema), metabolic disorders (e.g. diabetes), genitourinary problems (e.g. renal failure), neurologic disorders (e.g. dementia or Alzheimer's disease), and endocrine disorders (e.g. hypothyroidism).
Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004590558 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15448151
TITLE: Use of a randomized hybrid ribozyme library for identification of genes involved in muscle differentiation.
AUTHOR: Wadhwa Renu; Yaguchi Tomoko; Kaur Kamaljit; Suyama Eigo; Kawasaki Hiroyuki; Taira Kazunari; Kaul Sunil C

CORPORATE SOURCE: Gene Function Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science & Technology, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8562, Japan.
SOURCE: Journal of biological chemistry, (2004 Dec 3) 279 (49) 51622-9. Electronic Publication: 2004-09-24.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200501
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041130
Last Updated on STN: 20050112
Entered Medline: 20050111

AB We have employed the hybrid hammerhead ribozyme-based gene discovery system for identification of genes functionally involved in muscle differentiation using in vitro myoblast differentiation assay. The major muscle regulatory genes (MyoD1, Mylk, myosin, myogenin, and Myf5) were identified endorsing the validity of this method. Other gene targets included tumor suppressors and cell cycle regulators (p19ARF and p21WAF1), FGFR-4, fibronectin, Prkg2, Pdk4, fem, and six novel proteins. Functional involvement of three of the identified targets in myoblast differentiation was confirmed by their specific knockdown using ribozymes and siRNA. Besides demonstrating a simple and an effective method of isolation of gene functions involved in muscle differentiation, we report for the first time that overexpression of Fem, a member of the sex-determining family of proteins, caused accelerated myotube formation, and its targeting deferred myoblast differentiation. This functional gene screening is not only helpful in understanding the molecular pathways of muscle differentiation but also to design molecular strategies for myopathologic therapies.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004441241 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15247279
TITLE: Identification of metastasis-related genes in a mouse model using a library of randomized ribozymes.
AUTHOR: Suyama Eigo; Wadhwa Renu; Kaur Kamaljit; Miyagishi Makoto; Kaul Sunil C; Kawasaki Hiroaki; Taira Kazunari
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan.
SOURCE: Journal of biological chemistry, (2004 Sep 10) 279 (37) 38083-6. Electronic Publication: 2004-07-09.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040908
Last Updated on STN: 20041020
Entered Medline: 20041019

AB Libraries of randomized ribozymes have considerable potential as tools for the identification of functional genes critically involved in a biological phenotype of interest in vitro. We have used a ribozyme library in an in vivo mouse model to identify genes related to metastasis. We injected weakly metastatic melanoma cells that had been treated with the library intravenously into mice. We then isolated ribozymes that accelerated metastasis from pulmonary tumors that had developed from metastasizing cells. As candidates for metastasis-related genes that were targets of the isolated ribozymes, we identified five unknown and three known genes: stromal interaction

molecule 1 (STIM1), polymerase gamma2 accessory subunit (Polg2), and cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily d, polypeptide 22 (Cyp2d22). Repression of four of these by small interfering RNAs indeed resulted in the accelerated mobility of cells in in vitro scratch-wound assay. The further characterization of these candidate genes would provide clues to the complex mechanism(s) of metastasis.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-833605 [77] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-234558
TITLE: A composition for preventing or treating viral infections associated with high lethality and incapacity (e.g. Ebola virus) comprises a filamentous phage presenting a ligand on its surface, and a physiological excipient or diluent.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): ABBOTT, R; BAIRD, A; LAROCCA, D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SELE-N) SELECTIVE GENETICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003086276	A2	20031023	(200377)*	EN	82
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003222171	A1	20031027	(200436)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003086276	A2	WO 2003-US10081	20030401
AU 2003222171	A1	AU 2003-222171	20030401

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003222171	A1 Based on	WO 2003086276

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-370360P 20020405
AN 2003-833605 [77] WPIDS
AB WO2003086276 A UPAB: 20031128
NOVELTY - A composition for treating a microbial infection comprising a filamentous phage presenting a ligand on their surface and a physiological excipient or diluent, where the filamentous phage comprises a heterologous nucleic acid sequence, where the sequence encodes an anti-microbial agent, and where the ligand binds to a group present on the surface of a cell, the group providing portal-level specificity, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for delivery of an anti-microbial agent, comprising contacting a cell with the above-mentioned filamentous phage;

(2) a method for treating or slowing a microbial infection, comprising contacting a cell with the above-mentioned filamentous phage;

(3) a kit comprising a container, the filamentous phage cited above, and instructions for use of the filamentous phage in an anti-microbial context;

(4) a filamentous phage particle presenting a ligand on its surface, where the phage genome encodes a gene product under control of a promoter for use in treating a microbial infection;

(5) a method of identifying a microbial epitope involved in host cell attachment or internalization, comprising contacting one or more ligand displaying genetic package with cell(s), where the ligands comprise a microbial epitope, where the packages comprise a nucleic acid encoding a detectable product that is expressed upon internalization of the package, and where the cell(s) is/are capable of being infected by a microbe; detecting product expressed by the cell(s); and recovering a nucleic acid molecule encoding a microbial epitope from the cell(s), thus, identifying a microbial epitope involved in host cell attachment or internalization;

(6) a method of preventing microbial infection, comprising delivering a microbial epitope identified by the above method to a patient; and

(7) a method of inducing an immune response, comprising delivering a microbial epitope identified by the method in (5) to a patient.

ACTIVITY - Virucide. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; Vaccine.

USE - The composition and methods are useful for portal specific gene delivery and prevention or treatment of microbial infections, particularly viral infections associated with high lethality and incapacity (e.g. Ebola or Variola virus). These may also be used for identifying epitopes and ligands capable of directing internalization of a vector and capable of blocking viral entry.

Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-290062 [28] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-075385

TITLE: Evaluating the differentiation of totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells in response to chemical or biological agents, comprises exposing the cells to one or more putative differentiation inducing conditions.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): CHAPMAN, K; PAGE, R; SCHOLER, H; WEST, M D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADCE-N) ADVANCED CELL TECHNOLOGY INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 102

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003018760	A2	20030306	(200328)*	EN	50
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2003224345	A1	20031204	(200380)		
AU 2002324779	A1	20030310	(200452)		
EP 1444326	A2	20040811	(200452)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
JP 2005500847	W	20050113	(200506)		148

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003018760	A2	WO 2002-US26945	20020826
US 2003224345	A1 Provisional	US 2001-314316P	20010824

		US 2002-227282	20020826
AU 2002324779	A1	AU 2002-324779	20020826
EP 1444326	A2	EP 2002-759444	20020826
		WO 2002-US26945	20020826
JP 2005500847	W	WO 2002-US26945	20020826
		JP 2003-523611	20020826

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002324779	A1 Based on	WO 2003018760
EP 1444326	A2 Based on	WO 2003018760
JP 2005500847	W Based on	WO 2003018760

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-314316P 20010824; US 2002-227282 20020826

AN 2003-290062 [28] WPIDS

AB WO2003018760 A UPAB: 20030501

NOVELTY - Evaluating the differentiation of totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells, or cells from these cells, in response to one or more chemical or biological agents or physical conditions, comprising exposing the separate wells of cells to one or more putative differentiation inducing conditions simultaneously or sequentially, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for evaluating the differentiation of totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells, or cells from these cells, in response to one or more chemical or biological agents or physical conditions, comprises:

(a) separating individual totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells, or cells from them or groups of such cells, in culture medium into one or several separate wells which may be open or closed, and which may be in the same or different apparatus;

(b) exposing the separate wells of cells to one or more putative differentiation inducing conditions simultaneously or sequentially; and

(c) screening the individual cells or groups of cells to detect markers of differentiation of the individual cells or groups of cells.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a library of two or more gene trap stem cell lines used simultaneously together to screen and detect agents or conditions that affect differentiation, survival, or proliferation of the stem cells;

(2) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form cells of mesodermal lineage by exposing the stem cells to Flt-3;

(3) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form cells of mesodermal and neural lineage by exposing the stem cells to TGFbeta-1;

(4) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form cells selected from cells of endothelial lineage, and cells of endodermal lineage or appearance, comprising exposing the stem cells to tenascin;

(5) inducing differentiation of a stem cell comprising exposing the stem cells to Tie-1;

(6) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form fibroblasts and/or other cells of connective tissue comprising exposing the stem cells to BMP-2;

(7) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form myocardial cells lineage by exposing the stem cells to endothelial inducer cells; and

(8) inducing differentiation of a stem cell to form cells of mesodermal lineage comprising exposing the stem cells to fibroblast inducer cells.-

USE - The method is useful for identifying, analyzing and characterizing marker genes and gene products that specifically mark key regulatory steps associated with the induction of differentiation of stem cells into each of the important specific cell types. The method is also useful as a systematic, large-scale screening assay for identifying the

combinations of biological, biochemical and physical agents or conditions that act simultaneously or sequentially to induce the differentiation of totipotent, nearly totipotent, or pluripotent stem cells into large number of different specific cell types, and for identifying treatments that may induce cancerous cells to undergo differentiation and inhibit their proliferation.
Dwg.0/21

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-229409 [22] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-278270 [27]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-058964
TITLE: Increasing the levels of a protein in a Peyer's patch cell, useful for targeted vaccine or drug delivery, comprises delivering to the Peyer's patch cell a transcription factor or an activator of a transcription factor.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BRAYDEN, D; BYRNE, D; HIGGINS, L; LAMBKIN, I; O'MAHONY, D; O'MAHONY, D J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN CORP PLC; (BRAY-I) BRAYDEN D; (BYRN-I) BYRNE D; (HIGG-I) HIGGINS L; (LAMB-I) LAMBKIN I; (OMAH-I) O'MAHONY D; (OMAH-I) O'MAHONY D J
COUNTRY COUNT: 101
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003004646	A2	20030116	(200322)*	EN	74
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2003211476	A1	20031113	(200382)		
EP 1419252	A2	20040519	(200433)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
AU 2002339215	A1	20030121	(200452)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003004646	A2	WO 2002-IB3866	20020404
US 2003211476	A1 Provisional	US 2001-281387P	20010404
	Provisional	US 2001-302591P	20010702
		US 2002-116275	20020404
EP 1419252	A2	EP 2002-777590	20020404
		WO 2002-IB3866	20020404
AU 2002339215	A1	AU 2002-339215	20020404

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1419252	A2 Based on	WO 2003004646
AU 2002339215	A1 Based on	WO 2003004646

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-302591P 20010702; US 2001-281387P 20010404; US

2002-116275 20020404

AN 2003-229409 [22] WPIDS
CR 2003-278270 [27]
AB WO2003004646 A UPAB: 20040813
NOVELTY - Increasing the levels of a protein in a Peyer's patch cell comprises delivering to the cell a nucleic acid coding for a protein, the level of which or its mRNA is greater than in a non-Peyer's patch cell.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method of decreasing the levels of a protein in a Peyer's patch cell;

(2) human cells or their progenies to which the above methods have been applied;

(3) a method for enhancing transport of a drug through the gastrointestinal tract;

(4) a method for facilitating intracellular trafficking of an antigen that has been orally delivered by itself or as part of a composition or particle, by administering a calreticulin protein, rab family proteins or ribosomal proteins;

(5) a chimeric protein comprising the amino acid sequence for calreticulin, rab family proteins and ribosomal proteins, and the amino acid sequence for a second polypeptide;

(6) a method of administering a polypeptide as a part of a chimeric protein which is orally administered;

(7) a method of delivering a vaccine to a target cell by utilizing as the target cell a Peyer's patch cell in which a normally upregulated protein or mRNA is further upregulated;

(8) a method of increasing the extent to which the function of a protein is carried out in a Peyer's patch cell;

(9) a chimeric protein that comprises 2 or more segments, each enhances a different step in the peptide transport process consisting of binding to a cell, transporting the peptide into the cell, transporting the peptide through the cell, and transporting the peptide out of the cell;

(10) a method of targeting a composition or delivery vehicle to a Peyer's patch cell;

(11) a method of selecting for a ligand that will selectively bind to a target in a Peyer's patch cell; and

(12) a method of promoting enterocyte-M cell conversion by orally administering an antigen, antigenic composition or antigen-carrying particle to a person and either simultaneously with or prior to administration, or a bacterium, pro-biotic yogurts or bacterial component to the person.

USE - The method is useful for increasing or decreasing the level of a protein in a Peyer's patch cell, particularly in increasing antigen or vaccine delivery to M cells. The method may also be used to enhance transport of a drug through the gastrointestinal tract.

Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 20 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003437259 EMBASE
TITLE: New tools for functional mammalian cancer genetics.
AUTHOR: Brummelkamp T.R.; Bernards R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R. Bernards, Division of Molecular Carcinogenesis, Center for Biomedical Genetics, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Plesmanlaan 121, 1066 CX Amsterdam, Netherlands. r.bernards@nki.nl
SOURCE: Nature Reviews Cancer, (2003) 3/10 (781-789).
Refs: 73
ISSN: 1474-175X CODEN: NRCAC4
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Knowledge of the function of individual genes that encode components of cell-signalling pathways is crucial to our understanding of normal growth control and its deregulation in cancer, but we have functional information for only .apprx.15% of human genes at present. Several new technologies have recently become available to identify gene function in mammalian cells using high-throughput genetic screens. These new tools will make it possible to identify new and innovative classes of anticancer drugs, including those that show synthetic lethal interactions with cancer-specific mutations.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-723312 [78] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-204801
TITLE: New isolated or recombinant Bcl-B nucleic acids and polypeptides, for treating a disorder associated with apoptosis, such as cell degenerative or proliferative disorder e.g. cancer, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): GODZIK, A; KE, N; REED, J C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURN-N) BURNHAM INST
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002072601	A2	20020919	(200278)*	EN	82
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
US 2003176671	A1	20030918	(200362)		
AU 2002256990	A1	20020924	(200433)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002072601	A2	WO 2002-US3547	20020207
US 2003176671	A1 Provisional	US 2001-267166P	20010207
		US 2002-71174	20020207
AU 2002256990	A1	AU 2002-256990	20020207

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002256990	A1 Based on	WO 2002072601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-71174 20020207; US 2001-267166P 20010207
AN 2002-723312 [78] WPIDS
AB WO 200272601 A UPAB: 20021204
NOVELTY - An isolated or recombinant nucleic acid (I) comprising at least 70 % identity to an 887 base pair sequence (S1), given in the specification, where the nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide that modulates

apoptosis, or a sequence that hybridizes to S1 under stringent hybridization conditions, is new. The nucleic acid is distinct from Expressed Sequence Tag accession number AA098865.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an expression cassette comprising a polynucleotide sequence having at least 70 % identity to S1 operably linked to an expression control element;

(2) a transformed cell comprising the novel nucleic acid;

(3) a non-human transgenic animal comprising a polynucleotide sequence having at least 70 % identity to S1;

(4) a transgenic plant comprising a nucleic acid sequence having at least 70 % identity to S1;

(5) a seed capable of germinating into a plant having in its genome a heterologous nucleic acid sequence having at least about 70% identity to S1;

(6) an isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising a sequence having at least 65 % identity to a 204 residue amino acid sequence (S2), given in the specification, and having one or more activities of the polypeptide of S2;

(7) an antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide comprising the sequence of S2, or its immunogenic subsequence;

(8) a chimeric polypeptide comprising the polypeptide of (6), and a second polypeptide sequence;

(9) a kit comprising (I), the polypeptide of (6), or the antibody of (7) in a container;

(10) a composition comprising (I), the polypeptide, or the antibody in a carrier;

(11) producing a polypeptide of (6);

(12) detecting the presence of a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of (6);

(13) modulating apoptosis of a cell;

(14) treating a subject having or at risk of a disorder associated with apoptosis;

(15) identifying a gene or agent that modulates expression, activity, or binding of the polypeptide of (6);

(16) identifying a molecule that binds to the polypeptide of (6); and

(17) detecting Bcl-B in a sample.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Cytostatic; Immunosuppressive; Antiparkinsonian; Vasotropic; Cerebroprotective; Anticonvulsant; Vulnerary.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Bcl 2 Agonist.

USE - The nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful in treating a subject having or at risk of a disorder associated with apoptosis, such as a cell degenerative or proliferative disorder like neural or muscle degeneration, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jacob's disease (CJD), Huntington disease (HD), Machado-Joseph disease (MJD), spinocerebellar ataxias 1, 2 and 6 (SCA-1, -2 and -6), dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA), Kennedy's disease, ischemia, stroke, head trauma, neoplasia, autoimmune disorder or fibrotic condition (claimed). The polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies are useful in modulating apoptosis of cells. The transgenic animals can be used as in vivo models to study apoptosis and potential therapies for apoptosis.

Dwg.0/5

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-657594 [70] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-184574

TITLE: New human influenza virus comprising an RNA-sequence encoding a modified RNA-polymerase, useful for preparing agents for therapeutic and prophylactic vaccination, or treating a growing tumor or a chronic infectious disease.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): HOBOM, G; MENKE, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ARTE-N) ARTEMIS PHARM GMBH; (HOBO-I) HOBOM G; (MENK-I) MENKE A
COUNTRY COUNT: 101
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002064757	A2	20020822	(200270)*	EN	172
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
EP 1233059	A1	20020821	(200270)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2003099670	A1	20030529	(200337)		
EP 1368459	A2	20031210	(200382)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
AU 2002247689	A1	20020828	(200427)		
JP 2004531232	W	20041014	(200467)		222

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002064757	A2	WO 2002-EP1257	20020207
EP 1233059	A1	EP 2001-103060	20010209
US 2003099670	A1 Provisional	US 2001-270135P	20010220
		US 2002-73377	20020208
EP 1368459	A2	EP 2002-716735	20020207
		WO 2002-EP1257	20020207
AU 2002247689	A1	AU 2002-247689	20020207
JP 2004531232	W	JP 2002-565072	20020207
		WO 2002-EP1257	20020207

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1368459	A2 Based on	WO 2002064757
AU 2002247689	A1 Based on	WO 2002064757
JP 2004531232	W Based on	WO 2002064757

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2001-103060 20010209
AN 2002-657594 [70] WPIDS
AB WO 200264757 A UPAB: 20021031
NOVELTY - A new human influenza virus comprising a RNA-sequence encoding a modified RNA-polymerase that differs from the wild-type RNA-polymerase of the human influenza virus in that at least 1 of the amino acid residue(s) distinguishing the wild-type RNA-polymerase of the human influenza virus from FPV Bratislava RNA-polymerase has been replaced with the corresponding amino acid residue(s) as present in FPV Bratislava RNA-polymerase, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a non-avian, non-human influenza virus, preferably an equine or a porcine influenza virus comprising a RNA-sequence encoding a modified RNA-polymerase that differs from the wild-type RNA-polymerase of the non-avian, non-human influenza virus in that at least one of the amino

acid residue(s) distinguishing the wild-type RNA-polymerase of the non-avian, non-human influenza virus from FPV Bratislava RNA-polymerase has been replaced with the corresponding amino acid residue(s) as present in FPV Bratislava RNA-polymerase;

(2) a process for preparing the influenza virus cited above;

(3) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the influenza virus;

(4) methods for:

(a) gene transfer into cells, preferably into mammalian cells, particularly into human cells, by viral infection;

(b) gene transfer into antigen-presenting cells, and the use of the obtained product for ex vivo immunotherapy;

in vivo somatic gene therapy;

in vivo vaccination, including therapeutic and prophylactic vaccination;

(c) eliciting an immune response, including the induction of a T-cell response, preferably a CD4+ T-cell response and/or a CD8 T-cell response, or the induction of an antibody response;

(d) treating a growing tumor or a chronic infectious disease;

(e) preparing a vaccine; and

(f) preventing and/or treating influenza;

(5) a method for producing proteins or glycoproteins;

(6) a method for transfer and expression of foreign genes into cells, and for transfer and expression of RNA molecules into cells;

(7) a method for immunotherapy;

(8) a method to elicit an immune response directed against an antigen;

(9) transduced cells, preferably antigen-presenting cells, obtained by the method of (4-a) or (4-b);

(10) a vaccine for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes comprises:

(a) a human influenza virus vaccine comprising the human influenza virus cited above, which encodes the antigen for a membrane protein and in addition contains the membrane protein in the viral envelope;

(b) a non-human influenza virus vaccine, preferably an equine or porcine influenza virus vaccine, comprising the virus of (1); or

(c) the transduced cells of (9), preferably transduced antigen-presenting cells, particularly (mature) transduced dendritic cells, where the antigen-presenting cells are transduced in vitro;

(11) a method to identify a polynucleotide sequence encoding at least one HLA-restricted epitope; and

(12) a method to study gene function.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Cytostatic; Anti-HIV; Hepatotropic; Antiinflammatory; Immunomodulator.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; Vaccine.

USE - The influenza virus is useful for preparing agents for:

(a) gene transfer into cells, preferably into mammalian cells, particularly into human cells, by viral infection;

(b) gene transfer into antigen-presenting cells, and the use of the obtained product for ex vivo immunotherapy;

in vivo somatic gene therapy;

in vivo vaccination, including therapeutic and prophylactic vaccination;

(c) eliciting an immune response, including the induction of a T-cell response;

(d) treating a growing tumor or a chronic infectious disease;

(e) immunotherapy, preferably for autologous immunotherapy;

(f) transfer and expression of foreign genes into cells infected by such viruses; or

(g) transfer and expression of RNA molecules into cells infected by such viruses, preferably the RNA molecules to be expressed are antisense sequences or double-strand sequences relative to the target cellular mRNA molecules, and/or the agent is suitable for sequence-specific gene silencing, preferably by antisense RNA or RNA interference mechanisms such

as ribozyme cleavages of target RNAs (all claimed).

The recombinant viruses can be made for use in vaccines against HIV, hepatitis B or C virus, herpes viruses or papilloma viruses.

Dwg.0/6

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-557739 [59] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-158362
TITLE: Novel protein complex comprising proteins useful for selecting modulators for treating physiological disorders e.g. neuronal death, pancreatic cancer, glucose transport disorders and diabetes mellitus.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BARTEL, P L; CIMBORA, D M; HEICHMAN, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MYRI-N) MYRIAD GENETICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002053704	A2	20020711	(200259)*	EN	50
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2002164647	A1	20021107	(200275)		
AU 2002245214	A1	20020716	(200427)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002053704	A2	WO 2002-US200	20020104
US 2002164647	A1 Provisional	US 2001-259571P	20010104
		US 2002-35344	20020104
AU 2002245214	A1	AU 2002-245214	20020104

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002245214	A1 Based on	WO 2002053704

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-259571P 20010104; US 2002-35344 20020104
AN 2002-557739 [59] WPIDS
AB WO 200253704 A UPAB: 20020916

NOVELTY - An isolated protein complex (I) comprising a first protein (its fragment) and a second protein (its fragment), is new. If the first protein is AKT1, the second protein is FNTA, TRPD, KIAA0728, PPL or Golgin-84, if the first protein is AKT2, the second protein is CLIC1, AKR7A2, or TPRD, and if the first protein is p90RSK, the second protein is KIAA0728 or UNR.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated protein complex (I) comprising a first protein (its fragment) and a second protein (its fragment), is new. If the first protein is AKT1, the second protein is FNTA, TRPD, KIAA0728, PPL or Golgin-84, if the first protein is AKT2, the second protein is CLIC1, AKR7A2, or TPRD, and if the first protein is p90RSK, the second protein is KIAA0728 or UNR. In (I), the proteins are AKT1 or AKT2 (serine/threonine protein kinases), farnesyl transferase (FNTA), tetratricopeptide repeat domain (TPRD), periplakin (PPL), chloride

intracellular channel protein 1 (CLIC1), Akt2 and aldo-keto reductase family 7 (AKR7A2), or ribosomal protein S6 kinase (p90RSK).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated antibody (II) selectively immunoreactive with (I);

(2) a non-human animal model (III) for a physiological disorder, where the genome of the animal or its ancestor is modified so that the formation of (I), or the biological activity of (I) is altered;

(3) a cell line (IV) obtained from (III);

(4) a host cell (VII) comprising a first and second expression vector;

(5) screening (M1) for drug candidates capable of modulating the interaction of the proteins of (I), comprising:

(a) combining the proteins of (I) in the presence of a drug to form a first complex;

(b) combining the proteins in absence of the drug to form a second complex; and

(c) comparing the amount of first and second complex, where if the amount of first complex is greater than or less than the amount of the second complex, then the drug is a drug candidate for modulating the interaction of the proteins of (I);

(6) screening (M2) for drug candidates useful in treating physiological disorder, comprising:

(a) measuring the activities of proteins of (I) in presence and absence of a drug; and

(b) comparing their activities;

(7) selecting (M3) modulators of an interaction between a first and second protein, their homolog, derivative or fragment, by contacting the first and second protein in presence of a test compound, and determining the interaction between the proteins;

(8) selecting (M4) modulators of an interaction between a first and second polypeptide, its homolog, derivative or fragment, comprising:

(a) providing in a host cell, a first and second fusion protein having the first and second polypeptide, respectively, where a DNA binding domain and transcription-activating domain are fused to polypeptides, and a reporter gene, where the transcription of the reporter gene is determined by the interaction between the polypeptides;

(b) allowing the fusion proteins to interact with each other within the host cell in the presence of a test compound; and

(c) determining the presence or absence of expression of the reporter gene;

(9) identifying (M5) a compound that binds to a protein of (I) in vitro, comprising:

(a) contacting a test compound with protein to form a complex; and

(b) detecting the formation of a complex by detecting the protein or the compound in the complex, where if a complex is detected, a compound that binds to protein is identified;

(10) providing (M6) inhibitors or selecting (M7) modulators of an interaction between two polypeptides or their homolog, derivative or fragment, comprising:

(a) providing atomic coordinates defining a three-dimensional structure of (I) formed by the polypeptides; and

(b) designing or selecting compounds capable of modulating the interaction between the polypeptides based on the atomic coordinates;

(11) selecting (M8) modulators of a protein, by contacting the protein with a test compound and determining binding of the test compound to the protein of (I);

(12) a modulator (IX) useful for treating a physiological disorder identified by (I), (M3), (M4), (M7) or (M8);

(13) compound (X) useful for treating a physiological disorder identified by (M5) or (M6);

(14) diagnosing (M9) a physiological disorder in an animal, by assaying if (I) is present in a tissue extract, the ability of proteins to form (I), and a mutation in a gene encoding a protein of (I); and

(15) determining (M10) whether a mutation in a gene encoding one of the proteins of (I) is useful for diagnosing a physiological disorder, comprising assaying for the ability of the protein with mutation to form protein complex with the other protein of the protein complex, where the inability to form the complex is indicative of the mutation.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic; Cytostatic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Antisense gene therapy.

USE - (I) is useful for selecting modulators of protein complex. (IX) is useful for modulating in a cell, the interaction between the proteins, and for modulating in a cell a protein complex having a first protein interacting with a second protein, by administering a cell a compound capable of modulating the complex, or a peptide capable of interfering with the interaction between the proteins, where the peptide is associated with a transporter capable of increasing cellular uptake of the peptide. Modulating the protein complex is useful for modulating neuronal death in patient having a physiological disorder, and for treating the disorder. The compound is capable of interfering with the interaction between the proteins, or binding at least one of the proteins, and comprises a peptide having contiguous span of 4 amino acids of the proteins, or a sequence of 4-30 amino acids 75 % identical to a contiguous span of the amino acids of same length, and is capable of binding to any one of the proteins. The compound which modulates the expression of the proteins, is an antibody immunoreactive with the proteins, a nucleic acid encoding an antibody, or is an antisense compound or ribozyme specifically hybridizing to a nucleic acid encoding the proteins or their complement. The peptide is covalently linked to the transporter such as penetratins, d- or l-Tat(49-57), its retro-inverso isomers, L- or D-arginine, L- or D-lysine, L- or D-histine or L- or D-ornithine oligomers, short peptide sequences derived from fibroblast growth factor, Galparan, and herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) structural protein VP22 or its peptoid analog. (IX) is also useful for modulating activity in a cell of a protein. (VIII)-(XI) are useful for treating physiological disorders such as neuronal death, pancreatic cancer, glucose transport disorders and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, in an animal, especially human. (M9) and (M10) are useful for diagnosing (predisposition or existence of) a physiological disorder in human. (All claimed).

Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:726644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:277545

TITLE: Identification of a caspase 3-independent role of pro-apoptotic factor Bak in TNF-α-induced apoptosis

AUTHOR(S): Suyama, Eigo; Kawasaki, Hiroaki; Taira, Kazunari

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Engineering, Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan

SOURCE: FEBS Letters (2002), 528(1-3), 63-69
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB By using our recently developed gene discovery system, we have identified Bak, a member of the Bcl-2 family, as a pro-apoptotic factor in the tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α-induced apoptotic pathway in caspase 3-deficient cells. Unlike Bcl-2, Bak stimulates several apoptotic pathways, however the mol. mechanism(s) of its action remains unclear. For example, it is unclear whether Bak induces apoptosis in caspase 3-deficient cells. In this study, we examined the effects of overexpression of Bak in MCF-7 cells that lack caspase 3. We found that despite the absence of caspase 3 in MCF-7 cells, they were more sensitive to the cell

death effects of Bak as compared to caspase 3-expressing HeLa S3 cells. The targeting of Bak function by ribozymes suggests that Bak is required for the TNF-α-induced apoptotic pathway in caspase 3-deficient cells. This study demonstrates the caspase 3-independent function of Bak in the TNF-α-induced apoptotic pathway.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-451858 [48] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-136527
TITLE: New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination against tumors and infections.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BROS, M; RESKE-KUNZ, A; ROSS, R; ROSS, X
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BROS-I) BROS M; (RESK-I) RESKE-KUNZ A B; (ROSS-I) ROSS R; (ROSS-I) ROSS X; (RESK-I) RESKE-KUNZ A
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001051631	A2	20010719	(200148)*	GE	116
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
DE 10001169	A1	20010726	(200150)		
AU 2001031675	A	20010724	(200166)		
EP 1250430	A2	20021023	(200277)	GE	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2004132674	A1	20040708	(200445)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001051631	A2	WO 2001-EP362	20010112
DE 10001169	A1	DE 2000-10001169	20000113
AU 2001031675	A	AU 2001-31675	20010112
EP 1250430	A2	EP 2001-903644	20010112
		WO 2001-EP362	20010112
US 2004132674	A1	WO 2001-EP362	20010112
		US 2002-181174	20021202

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031675	A Based on	WO 2001051631
EP 1250430	A2 Based on	WO 2001051631

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10010188 20000302; DE 2000-10001169 20000113
AN 2001-451858 [48] WPIDS
AB WO 200151631 A UPAB: 20010829
NOVELTY - Regulatory sequences (A) that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (A) are;

(i) sequences from nucleotides (nt) n to 3069 of a 16951 base pairs (bp) sequence (S72), where n = 1, 1136, 1451, 1621, 1830, 2127, 2410 or 2700;

(ii) sequences in clone DSM 13274 produced by amplification with primers (S37) and (m), where m = 36, 38-44;

(iii) sequences containing at least a functional part of (i) or (ii), able to provide DC-specific expression; and

(iv) sequences that hybridize to (i)-(iii) and provide DC-specific expression.

All numbered sequences are reproduced.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) recombinant nucleic acid (I) containing (A);

(2) vector (II) containing (A) or (I);

(3) preparing (M) genetically modified host cells (III) by transformation with (II);

(4) (III) modified with (A), (I) or (II), or prepared by (M);

(5) nucleic acid (A') of at least 15 nt that hybridizes specifically, under stringent conditions, with one strand of (A);

(6) antigen-specific stimulation (M1) of T cells in vitro;

(7) preparation of pharmaceutical composition from the T cells of (f);

(8) preparation of DC able to stimulate T cell;

(9) preparation of a pharmaceutical composition containing the DC; and

(10) pharmaceutical composition containing (I), (II) or (III), (8) or (9).

ACTIVITY - Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological; immunomodulatory; apoptotic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Induction of DC-specific expression of antigens, immunomodulatory molecules etc.

USE - (A) are used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host cells that contain (A) are useful:

(i) in vaccines against viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and

(ii) for gene therapy of tumors, allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection.

They can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription factors, by providing binding sites in DC.

ADVANTAGE - (A) provide DC-specific expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be transformed), including transformation in vitro.

Dwg.0/9

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002073384 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11800557

TITLE: A new and efficient DNA enzyme for the sequence-specific cleavage of RNA.

AUTHOR: Feldman A R; Sen D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Canada.

SOURCE: Journal of molecular biology, (2001 Oct 19) 313 (2) 283-94. Journal code: 2985088R. ISSN: 0022-2836.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020125
Last Updated on STN: 20020205
Entered Medline: 20020204

AB A new DNA enzyme, the "Bipartite DNAzyme", suitable for the sequence-specific cleavage of RNA, was obtained from a random DNA library by in vitro selection. Only a single family of catalytic molecules emerged from the selection, and a 22 nucleotide consensus sequence common to all clones defined a putative catalytic core. The most abundant clone self-cleaved at a single internal ribonucleotide phosphodiester with a relatively fast k(obs) value of 1.7 min(-1), in 10 mM MgCl(2) at 23 degrees C. This DNAzyme ("Bipartite I") required divalent cations, with magnesium and manganese most optimally supporting cleavage. A reselection from a mutagenized DNAzyme pool for the ability to cleave at extended RNA substrates yielded an unchanged catalytic core sequence. From this re-selection a DNAzyme ("Bipartite II") capable of sequence-specifically cleaving extended stretches of RNA was derived. A rate versus pH analysis of the Bipartite II DNAzyme revealed a two-phase profile, similar to that reported for the hepatitis delta virus (HDV) ribozyme, suggesting that the Bipartite II DNAzyme and the HDV ribozyme may share similar catalytic strategies.
Multiple-turnover kinetics, measured in 30 mM MgCl(2), at 37 degrees C, with an HIV-1-derived RNA substrate, yielded a k(cat) value of approximately 1.4 min(-1) and a K(M) value of approximately 230 nM, which were of the same order as k(cat) and K(M)values measured for other ribozymes and DNAzymes in general use for RNA cleavage. The Bipartite DNAzyme therefore represents a new and potentially useful reagent, both for the processing of RNA transcripts in vitro and for mRNA ablation procedures in vivo.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-137069 [12] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-747210 [73]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-042107
TITLE: New nucleic acid encoding human organic cation transporter-like protein, used for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of e.g. neurological, behavioral or sleep disorders.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): GLUCKSMANN, M A; GOODEARL, A J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MILL-N) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000000633	A1	20000106	(200012)*	EN	100
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9947294	A	20000117	(200026)		
EP 1092038	A1	20010418	(200123)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 2000000633	A1	WO 1999-US14880	19990629
AU 9947294	A	AU 1999-47294	19990629
EP 1092038	A1	EP 1999-930847	19990629
		WO 1999-US14880	19990629

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9947294	A	Based on	WO 2000000633
EP 1092038	A1	Based on	WO 2000000633

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-107932 19980630
AN 2000-137069 [12] WPIDS
CR 2004-747210 [73]
AB WO 200000633 A UPAB: 20041112
NOVELTY - Isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the organic cation transporter (OCT)Ip protein, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) comprises a nucleotide sequence which:

(a) is at least 65% identical to the 2.6 kb or 1644 nucleotide sequences, fully defined in the specification, corresponding to the cDNA and open reading frame of the OCTIp gene, respectively;

(b) comprises at least a 300 nucleotide fragment of the sequences of (a), or is complementary to them;

(c) encodes the 548 residue amino acid sequence (II), fully defined in the specification, corresponding to the OCTIp protein;

(d) comprises a fragment of the sequence of (c), encoding at least 15 contiguous amino acids of it; or

(e) encodes a naturally occurring variant of the protein of (c), and hybridizes to the 2.6kb or 1644 nucleotide sequences under stringent conditions.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) host cells containing (I);

(2) an isolated polypeptide (III) that is a fragment of at least 15 contiguous amino acids from (II), is a natural allelic variant of (II), is encoded by nucleic acid that hybridizes to the 2.6 kb or 1644 nucleotide sequences under stringent conditions, or is encoded by nucleic acid having at least 60% sequence identity with them;

(3) an antibody (Ab) that binds selectively to (III);

(4) recombinant production of (II) or (III) by culturing cells of (1);

(5) a method for detecting (III) by selective binding reaction;

(6) a method for detecting (I) by hybridization with probes or primers;

(7) kits for the methods of (5) and (6);

(8) a method for identifying compounds that bind to (III) or modulate its activity; and

(9) method for modulating activity of (III) by treating it, or a cell that expresses it, with a compound identified by (8).

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; anticonvulsant; antiParkinsonian; antidepressant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I) encodes a protein that transports sugars, neurotransmitters and other small organic molecules across plasma membranes or membranes of intracellular organelles or vesicles, or modulates proliferation, differentiation and survival of cells.

USE - (I) is used for recombinant expression of the corresponding protein (II), or its mutants, and its fragments are used as primers and probes for detection of (I), for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring treatment etc., including detecting mutations, mis-regulation or aberrant post-translational modification, and as therapeutic modulators e.g. antisense, ribozyme, triplex-forming or antigene sequences. Fragments of (I) may also be used for amplification or mutation of (I),

and for chromosomal mapping, tissue typing or forensic analysis. (II) is used therapeutically, to raise specific antibodies (Ab) and to screen for modulators. Ab are used as modulators of (II), for detecting (II) (in diagnosis etc.) and for affinity purification. Agents that alter expression or activity of (II), e.g. small molecules, antisense reagents or neutralizing antibodies) can affect the concentration of neurotransmitters in and around cells, so can be used to treat or prevent chronic neurological (neurodegenerative) diseases, or behavioral, sleep or eating disorders. Typical of many conditions that might be treated include Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases, amyotropic lateral sclerosis, schizophrenia, panic, depression etc.
Dwg.0/4

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-648247 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-480498
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-196188
TITLE: Production of transgenic plants by transforming metabolically defective plants with DNA that can complement the defect, eliminating need for e.g. antibiotic resistance markers.
DERWENT CLASS: C06 D16 P13
INVENTOR(S): HESSE, H; HOEFGEN, R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN
COUNTRY COUNT: 92
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19914792	A1	20001005	(200063)*		11
WO 2000060101	A1	20001012	(200063)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000041139	A	20001023	(200107)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19914792	A1	DE 1999-1014792	19990331
WO 2000060101	A1	WO 2000-EP2826	20000330
AU 2000041139	A	AU 2000-41139	20000330

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000041139	A	Based on	WO 2000060101

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1999-19914792 19990331
AN 2000-648247 [63] WPIDS
AB DE 19914792 A UPAB: 20001205
NOVELTY - Preparation of transgenic plant cells, plant tissues or plants (A) comprises:
(i) transforming (A) that has a metabolic defect with a DNA molecule (I) that includes a sequence able to complement the defect; and
(ii) selection of transformants on suitable media.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) (A) transformed this way;
(2) harvested and replicative materials from the products of (a);
(3) a method for producing a selection marker for plants;
(4) a recombinant DNA (Ia) comprising regulatory sequences of a promoter functional in plants linked to (I), optionally also to regulatory sequences that function in plants as transcription terminator and/or polyadenylation signal;
(5) a vector containing (Ia);
(6) a host cell containing (Ia) or the vector of (e); and
(7) a kit comprising (Ia) or the vector of (e), optionally also a suitable plant selection medium.

USE - The method is used to produce transgenic plants, particularly by introducing, as a component of (I), a sequence that encodes a peptide, protein, (anti)sense RNA, viral RNA or ribozyme.

ADVANTAGE - The use of metabolic complementation for selection eliminates the need for antibiotic or herbicide resistance markers, which may alter the normal physiology or morphology of the plant. The amount of foreign nucleic acid in transgenic plants is reduced, and the wild-type phenotype and fertility are restored.

Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 20 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000474248 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10908352
TITLE: RNA aptamers that specifically bind to a 16S ribosomal RNA decoding region construct.
AUTHOR: Tok J B; Cho J; Rando R R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, 45 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: EY-12375 (NEI)
SOURCE: Nucleic acids research, (2000 Aug 1) 28 (15) 2902-10. Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 1362-4962.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20001012
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 20001005

AB RNA-RNA recognition is a critical process in controlling many key biological events, such as translation and ribozyme functions. The recognition process governing RNA-RNA interactions can involve complementary Watson-Crick (WC) base pair binding, or can involve binding through tertiary structural interaction. Hence, it is of interest to determine which of the RNA-RNA binding events might emerge through an in vitro selection process. The A-site of the 16S rRNA decoding region was chosen as the target, both because it possesses several different RNA structural motifs, and because it is the rRNA site where codon/anticodon recognition occurs requiring recognition of both mRNA and tRNA. It is shown here that a single family of RNA molecules can be readily selected from two different sizes of RNA library. The tightest binding aptamer to the A-site 16S rRNA construct, 109.2-3, has its consensus sequences confined to a stem-loop region, which contains three nucleotides complementary to three of the four nucleotides in the stem-loop region of the A-site 16S rRNA. Point mutations on each of the three nucleotides on the stem-loop of the aptamer abolish its binding capacity. These studies suggest that the RNA aptamer 109.2-3 interacts with the simple 27 nt A-site decoding region of 16S rRNA through their respective stem-loops. The most probable mode of interaction is through complementary WC base pairing, commonly referred to as a loop-loop 'kissing' motif. High affinity binding to the other structural motifs in

the decoding region were not observed.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:686607 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:318589
TITLE: Human and murine isoforms of the Ob receptor and their use in methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight
INVENTOR(S): Tartaglia, Louis A.; Tepper, Robert I.; Culpepper, Janice A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 88 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 583,153.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5972621	A	19991026	US 1996-599455	19960122
US 6509189	B1	20030121	US 1995-570142	19951211
US 6506877	B1	20030114	US 1995-583153	19951228
US 6548269	B1	20030415	US 1996-638524	19960426
US 6482927	B1	20021119	US 1996-708123	19960903
CA 2238569	AA	19970605	CA 1996-2238569	19961127
WO 9719952	A1	19970605	WO 1996-US19128	19961127
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9711269	A1	19970619	AU 1997-11269	19961127
AU 721492	B2	20000706		
CN 1211255	A	19990317	CN 1996-199796	19961127
EP 1019432	A1	20000719	EP 1996-942110	19961127
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001501444	T2	20010206	JP 1997-520719	19961127
US 6395498	B1	20020528	US 1997-864564	19970528
US 6287782	B1	20010911	US 1998-69781	19980429
MX 9804158	A	20000331	MX 1998-4158	19980526
US 6403552	B1	20020611	US 1998-94410	19980609
US 6380363	B1	20020430	US 1998-137132	19980819
US 2002182676	A1	20021205	US 2002-79625	20020219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1995-562663	A2	19951127
US 1995-566622	A2	19951204
US 1995-569485	A2	19951208
US 1995-570142	A2	19951211
US 1995-583153	A2	19951228
US 1995-562633	B2	19951127
US 1996-599455	A2	19960122
US 1996-638524	A2	19960426
US 1996-708123	A	19960903
WO 1996-US19128	W	19961127
US 1997-864564	A2	19970528

AB The present invention relates to the discovery, identification and characterization of nucleotides that encode Ob receptor (ObR), a receptor protein that participates in mammalian body weight regulation. Murine obR cDNA was identified using an alkaline phosphatase/Ob fusion protein to screen

an expression library of cDNAs synthesized from murine choroid plexus mRNA and transiently transfected into mammalian COS cells. A clone, famj5312, expressing the short form of a high affinity receptor for Ob was identified and sequenced. Sequence anal. revealed that the obR cDNA and predicted amino acid sequence are novel sequences containing amino acid regions indicating that ObR is a member of the Class I family of receptor proteins. Mapping studies demonstrate that the obR gene maps to the db locus, and that the db gene is a mutant obR gene which expresses an aberrantly spliced obR long form message that encodes a protein identical to the short form murine ObR. The famj5312 sequence was utilized to screen a human fetal brain cDNA library, which resulted in the identification of a human obR cDNA clone fahj5312d, and oligonucleotide primers designed on the basis of the human cDNA sequence were used to clone the human genomic DNA. The mRNA encoding the murine long form of ObR was cloned from murine hypothalamus using degenerate primers designed on the human ObR cytoplasmic domain. The invention encompasses obR nucleotides, host cell expression systems, ObR proteins, fusion proteins, polypeptides and peptides, antibodies to the receptor, transgenic animals that express an obR transgene, or recombinant knock-out animals that do not express the ObR, antagonists and agonists of the receptor, and other compds. that modulate obR gene expression or ObR activity that can be used for diagnosis, drug screening, clin. trial monitoring, and/or the treatment of body weight disorders, including but not limited to obesity, cachexia and anorexia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-562113 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-415277
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-163992
TITLE: New receptor interacting protein-associated protein-2, used to develop products for treating, e.g. septic shock, tumors or HIV infection.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): HORWITZ, M S; KOVALENKO, A; LI, Y; WALLACH, D; HOROWITZ, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (YESH) UNIV YESHIVA EINSTEIN COLLEGE; (YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 86
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9947672	A1	19990923	(199947)*	EN	131
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9929545	A	19991011	(200008)		
NO 2000004649	A	20001030	(200063)		
BR 9909659	A	20001121	(200065)		
EP 1062336	A1	20001227	(200102)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
CZ 2000003421	A3	20010314	(200117)		
SK 2000001376	A3	20010312	(200126)		
CN 1295614	A	20010516	(200146)		
KR 2001034563	A	20010425	(200164)		
JP 2002506644	W	20020305	(200220)		134
ZA 2000004756	A	20020227	(200223)		141

AU 760900 B 20030522 (200338)
MX 2000009138 A1 20020301 (200362)
NZ 506776 A 20030829 (200365)
HU 2001001612 A2 20040128 (200415)
US 6734174 B1 20040511 (200431)
AU 2003200969 A1 20030612 (200456)#
EP 1454985 A2 20040908 (200459) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 2004219615 A1 20041104 (200474)
NZ 525566 A 20041224 (200506)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9947672	A1	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
AU 9929545	A	AU 1999-29545	19990318
NO 2000004649	A	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		NO 2000-4649	20000918
BR 9909659	A	BR 1999-9659	19990318
		WO 1999-IL158	19990318
EP 1062336	A1	EP 1999-910646	19990318
		WO 1999-IL158	19990318
CZ 2000003421	A3	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		CZ 2000-3421	19990318
SK 2000001376	A3	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		SK 2000-1376	19990318
CN 1295614	A	CN 1999-804151	19990318
KR 2001034563	A	KR 2000-709953	20000908
JP 2002506644	W	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		JP 2000-536855	19990318
ZA 2000004756	A	ZA 2000-4756	20000908
AU 760900	B	AU 1999-29545	19990318
MX 2000009138	A1	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		MX 2000-9138	20000918
NZ 506776	A	NZ 1999-506776	19990318
		WO 1999-IL158	19990318
HU 2001001612	A2	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		HU 2001-1612	19990318
US 6734174	B1	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
		US 2001-646403	20010221
AU 2003200969	A1 Div ex	AU 1999-29545	19990318
		AU 2003-200969	20030312
EP 1454985	A2 Div ex	EP 1999-910646	19990318
		EP 2004-1075	19990318
US 2004219615	A1 Div ex	WO 1999-IL158	19990318
	Div ex	US 2001-646403	20010221
		US 2004-761370	20040122
NZ 525566	A Div ex	NZ 1999-506776	19990318
		NZ 1999-525566	19990318

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9929545	A	Based on	WO 9947672
BR 9909659	A	Based on	WO 9947672
EP 1062336	A1	Based on	WO 9947672
CZ 2000003421	A3	Based on	WO 9947672
SK 2000001376	A3	Based on	WO 9947672
JP 2002506644	W	Based on	WO 9947672
AU 760900	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9929545

		Based on	WO 9947672
MX 2000009138	A1	Based on	WO 9947672
NZ 506776	A	Div in	NZ 525566
		Based on	WO 9947672
HU 2001001612	A2	Based on	WO 9947672
US 6734174	B1	Based on	WO 9947672
EP 1454985	A2	Div ex	EP 1062336
US 2004219615	A1	Div ex	US 6734174
NZ 525566	A	Div ex	NZ 506776

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IL 1998-126024 19980901; IL 1998-123758 19980319; AU 2003-200969 20030312

AN 1999-562113 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 9947672 A UPAB: 19991116

NOVELTY - Isolated receptor interacting protein (RIP)-associated protein-2 is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (A) A novel DNA sequence encodes a receptor interacting protein (RIP)-associated protein (RAP-2), isoforms, fragments or analogs, where the RAP-2, isoforms, fragments or analogs are capable of binding to RIP.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a replicable expression vehicle comprising a DNA sequence as in (A), optionally operatively linked with control sequences, promoters or other DNA sequences allowing expression in the correct orientation;

(2) transformed eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells containing a replicable expression vehicle as in (1);

(3) a RAP-2 protein, isoform, fragment, functional analogs or derivatives encoded by a DNA sequence as in (A), the protein, isoform, fragment, analogs and derivatives being capable of binding to RIP;

(4) antibodies or active fragment or derivatives, specific for a RAP-2 protein, isoform, fragment, analog or derivative as in (3);

(5) a method for modulating the RIP effect on cells comprising applying the ribozyme procedure in which a vector encoding a ribozyme sequence capable of interacting with a cellular mRNA sequence encoding a RAP-2 protein as in (3), is introduced into the cells in a form that permits expression of the ribozyme sequence in the cells, and where when the ribozyme is expressed in the cells it interacts with the cellular mRNA sequence and cleaves the mRNA sequence resulting in the inhibition of expression of the RAP-2 protein in the cells;

(6) a DNA sequence encoding a RAP-2 binding protein, isoforms, fragments or analogs, the RAP-2 binding protein, isoforms, fragments or analogs capable of binding to RAP-2;

(7) a RAP-2 binding protein capable of binding to RAP-2 and/or modulating/mediating the function of RAP-2;

(8) isolating and identifying proteins capable of binding to RAP-2, comprising applying the yeast 2-hybrid procedure in which a sequence encoding the RAP-2 is carried by one hybrid vector, and sequence from a cDNA or genomic DNA library is carried by the second hybrid vector, the vectors then being used to transform yeast host cells and the positive transformed cells being isolated, followed by extraction of the second hybrid vector to obtain a sequence encoding a protein which binds to the RAP-2, and

(9) a RAP-2 binding protein being a protein encoded by clone 10.

USE - The RAP-2 proteins, isoforms, analogs, fragments or derivatives or DNA can be used for the modulation or mediation of the RIP modulated/mediated intracellular effects on the inflammation, cell death or cell survival pathways in which RIP is involved directly, or indirectly via other modulators/mediators of these pathways (claimed). They can be used for treating e.g. septic shock, graft versus host rejection, acute hepatitis, diabetes or multiple sclerosis. They can also be used for treating tumor cells or HIV-infected cells or other diseased cells

(claimed). The RAP-2 binding proteins can be used for modulating/mediating the function of RAP-2 (claimed). The products can also be used for diagnostic purposes, e.g. for identifying disorders related to abnormal functioning of cellular effects mediated by the p55-R, FAS-R or other related receptors.
Dwg.0/13

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-179901 [18] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1997-385291 [35]; 1997-385353 [35]; 1997-385466 [35]; 1997-393674 [36]; 1997-549757 [50]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-056786
TITLE: Human haematopoietin receptor Hu-B1.219 - useful in design of molecular probes for prenatal testing and cancer diagnosis.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): CIOFFI, J; SHAFER, A W; SNODGRASS, R H; ZUPANCIC, T J; SNODGRASS, H R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PROG-N) PROGENITOR INC; (INDE-N) INDEVUS PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 66
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9608510	A1	19960321	(199618)*	EN	67
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU IS JP KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UZ VN					
AU 9534194	A	19960329	(199628)		
EP 730606	A1	19960911	(199641)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 730606	A4	19970312	(199729)		
US 5643748	A	19970701	(199732)		23
AU 689948	B	19980409	(199827)		
US 5763211	A	19980609	(199830)		
JP 10511079	W	19981027	(199902)		66
US 5869610	A	19990209	(199913)		
US 6005080	A	19991221	(200006)		
KR 245529	B1	20000215	(200118)		
US 6524806	B1	20030225	(200323)		
JP 2003174895	A	20030624	(200351)		28
JP 3479892	B2	20031215	(200401)		36

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9608510	A1		WO 1995-US10965	19950830
AU 9534194	A		AU 1995-34194	19950830
EP 730606	A1		EP 1995-931007	19950830
			WO 1995-US10965	19950830
EP 730606	A4		EP 1995-931007	
US 5643748	A		US 1994-306231	19940914
AU 689948	B		AU 1995-34194	19950830
US 5763211	A	CIP of	US 1994-306231	19940914
			US 1994-355888	19941214
JP 10511079	W		WO 1995-US10965	19950830
			JP 1996-510211	19950830
US 5869610	A	CIP of	US 1994-306231	19940914
		Div ex	US 1994-355888	19941214
			US 1996-693697	19960805
US 6005080	A	CIP of	US 1994-306231	19940914
		Div ex	US 1994-355888	19941214

			US 1996-693696	19960805
KR 245529	B1		WO 1995-US10965	19950830
			KR 1996-702513	19960514
US 6524806	B1	CIP of	US 1994-306231	19940914
		Div ex	US 1994-355888	19941214
		Cont of	US 1996-693696	19960805
			US 1999-357914	19990719
JP 2003174895	A	Div ex	JP 1996-510211	19950830
			JP 2002-290121	19950830
JP 3479892	B2		WO 1995-US10965	19950830
			JP 1996-510211	19950830

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9534194	A	Based on	WO 9608510
EP 730606	A1	Based on	WO 9608510
AU 689948	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9534194
		Based on	WO 9608510
US 5763211	A	CIP of	US 5643748
JP 10511079	W	Based on	WO 9608510
US 5869610	A	CIP of	US 5643748
		Div ex	US 5763211
US 6005080	A	CIP of	US 5643748
		Div ex	US 5763211
US 6524806	B1	CIP of	US 5643748
		Div ex	US 5763211
		Cont of	US 6005080
JP 3479892	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 10511079
		Based on	WO 9608510

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-355888 19941214; US 1994-306231 19940914; US 1996-693697 19960805; US 1996-693696 19960805; US 1999-357914 19990719

AN 1996-179901 [18] WPIDS

CR 1997-385291 [35]; 1997-385353 [35]; 1997-385466 [35]; 1997-393674 [36]; 1997-549757 [50]

AB WO 9608510 A UPAB: 20040102

An isolated human haematopoietin receptor protein, Hu-B1.219, is new. Also claimed are: (1) an isolated nucleotide sequence, especially cDNA, encoding Hu-B1.219; (2) a recombinant DNA vector containing the cDNA of (1); (3) a recombinant DNA vector, encoding a Hu-B1.219 fusion protein; (4) an engineered host cell or cell line, contg,. the vector of (2) or (3), which expresses the protein or fusion protein; (5) an oligonucleotide encoding (i) an antisense sequence or (ii) a ribozyme sequence complementary to the cDNA sequence of (1), which inhibits translation of the Hu-B1.219 gene in a cell; and (6) an antibody (Ab) that binds to Hu-B1.219 protein which is pref. a monoclonal Ab (MAb).

USE - The Hu-B1.219 protein is a novel member of the haematopoietin receptor family. The receptor (whether in soluble form or expressed on the cell surface and opt. as part of a fusion protein) is useful for screening peptide libraries to identify ligands of Hu-B1.219 (claimed). Expression of Hu-B1.219 DNA is detected in human foetal tissues and cancer cells and hence is useful for designing molecular probes for prenatal testing and diagnosis of cancer associated with the lympho-haematopoietic system. The DNA sequences can also be used in gene therapy to treat conditions resulting from aberrant expression of Hu-B1.219. Antisense molecules and ribozymes are useful for inhibiting translation of Hu-B1.219 in cases of cellular overproliferation, e.g. to treat chronic myelogenous leukaemia.

Dwg.0/4
ABEQ US 5643748 A UPAB: 19970806
A novel isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprises a nucleotide sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to a second nucleic acid molecule having nucleotides 143-672 of the 1707 nucleotide cDNA sequence given in the specification, or its complement.
Dwg.0/5

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:499611 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396123618
TITLE: A 127 kDa component of a UV-damaged DNA-binding complex, which is defective in some xeroderma pigmentosum group E patients, is homologous to a slime mold protein.
AUTHOR(S): Takao, Masashi; Abramic, Marija; Otrin, Malcolm, Jr. Moos. Vesna Rapic'; Wooton, John C.; McLenigan, Mary; Levine, Arthur S.; Protic, Miroslava [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: NIH, NICHD, Building 6, Room 1A-15, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Research, (1993) Vol. 21, No. 17, pp. 4111-4118.
CODEN: NARHAD. ISSN: 0305-1048.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: Genbank-L20216
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Nov 1993
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jan 1994
AB A cDNA which encodes a apprx 127 kDa UV-damaged DNA-binding (UV-DDB) protein with high affinity for (6-4)pyrimidine dimers (Abramic', M., Levine, A.S. and Protic', M., J. Biol. Chemical 266:22493-22500, 1991) has been isolated from a monkey cell cDNA library. The presence of this protein in complexes bound to UV-damaged DNA was confirmed by immunoblotting. The human cognate of the UV-DDB gene was localized to chromosome 11. UV-DDB mRNA was expressed in all human tissues examined, including cells from two patients with xeroderma pigmentosum (group E) that are deficient in UV-DDB activity, which suggests that the binding defect in these cells may reside in a dysfunctional UV-DDB protein. Database searches have revealed significant homology of the UV-DDB protein sequence with partial sequences of yet uncharacterized proteins from Dictyostelium discoideum (44% identity over 529 amino acids) and Oryza sativa (54% identity over 74 residues). According to our results, the UV-DDB polypeptide belongs to a highly conserved, structurally novel family of proteins that may be involved in the early steps of the UV response, e.g., DNA damage recognition.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	153.43	153.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.46	-1.46

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 20:14:29 ON 19 MAR 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 18, 2005 (20050318/UP).

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